Political News From Massachusetts to the Golden Gate.

## MUCH UNCERTAINTY PREVAILS.

States Generally Claimed by Chairmen of Both Parties.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

#### INDIANA.

Both Parties Claim to Be Able to Carry the third, and

Correspondence of The Evening Star INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2, 1892. The most significent development of the last two weeks of the campaign in Indiana is the undeniable increase in republican confidence and a reduced majority. In the eighth Congressma enthusiasm. Whether or not there is a tangible reason for it is difficult to determine, but of the fact there is no doubt. Since Mr. Harrison was renominated at Minneapolis the republicans have been hopeful that he would carry this state, but at no time sanguine, although the party managers professed a confidence which they did not really feel. Within the past fortnight there has been a steady increase in enthusiasm. and the belief that Indiana will surely go re publican has grown until now it is generally prevalent among the followers of that party. There have been no outward developments in dicating any considerable changes one way or the other. There have been no facts made pubhe that would justify a reversal of public opinion. The democrats are still claiming an un doubted victory, but in spite of all this the drift has evidently been republicanward, a fact that

many candid democrats themselves admit.

But it does not necessarily follow from this pertinent fact that Harrison will carry his own state, and the ultimate result in Indiana is almost as much in doubt as it was three months ago. In the opinion of conservative men there no doubt that on a strict out-and-out party Indiana is democratic, but by a small margin. east in the state, and the change of a very few change the result. With all the enthusiasm hoosier, with a "hurrah" campaign the like of which had never before been seen in any state, and with a strong, well-handled organization back of him Gen. Harrison carried Indiana by only 2,300 plurality in 1888. In 1890, an off came to the front with nearly 20,000 plurality. which gave them control of every department of the state government, including the election chinery, which can be used most effectively. They entered the campaign well organized and with no serious disaffections among them. The defeat of ex-Gov. Gray at Chicago did not weaken or disorganize the Indiana democratical control of the contro racy in the least. The republicans went into the campaign with a serious discord tered dissatisfaction here and there on patronage. But, in sporting parlance, they have been "making the running," and so fast at that that now, at the end of the campaign, dem ocrats who were most sanguine two months ago have become verfy earful of defeat. A very curious on which such an apprehension is based, but it seems to be "In the air." The state committee and the speakers are doing all in their power to e and inspire confidence, but some of following are clearly "rattled."

THE VARIOUS PARTY CLAIMS. I asked Chairman Gowdy of the republican tee for an honest opinion as to the outthe polls and the reports from the various counties. We have gone closely into details and know what we are talking about. The en-tire republican state ticket will be elected. The ago. We expect to carry six if not seven Con-

utrageous gerrymander of last year."
D. M. Ransdell, marshal of the District of Columbia, who has been here a month conferring with the state committee, is equally confident. He bases his belief on the alleged fact that there is general satisfaction among the republicans with the administration, and because the large influx of population in the gas belt is largely Harry S. New of the Journal, in an interview, said. "From my own observations I believe that all indications point to victory. In the gas belt counties of Grant, Madison, Delaware and Howard Mr. Harrison will gain Delaware and Howard Mr. Harrison will gain interview, said: "From my own observation more votes than he had plurality in 1888. In-diana is a doubtful state. Since 1872, when Grant carried it by 22,000, no presidential candidate of either party has ever carried it by 7,500. Garfield had 6,500 and Harrison 2,348. never was a time when the democrate did not go to the polls claiming a large majority. The people's party organ claims 35,000 votes for them in the state. If they get them Harrison's plurality will be 10,000. The German-Ameri-cans who left us in 1882 are coming back and

will vote for Harrison."

It is a curious fact that in the past fifteen years neither party has ever had a full and com-plete poil of the state. Four years ago the re-publicans had polled returns before the elecion of all the counties except seven, while the mocrats only had a poll of seventy-nine out of the ninety-two counties. It can be said to the credit of Chairman Taggart of the demo-eratic committee that he has the best organization any chairman has had for years, and he has a poll that will be absolutely complete by tomorrow night. Only three counties are yet to hear from, and they will be in within the next twenty-four hours. There is therefore something more tangible back of Mr. Taggart's claim than of Mr. Gowdy's, "Indiana," said the demo least 10,000 plurality, and my honest opinion is that it will be in excess of 12,000. There is republican disaffection in various parts of the state, particularly in Fort Wayne district, where Harrison will get fully 1,200 votes less than he did four years ago. The democrats are well or-canized, harmonious and industrious, and determined that the republicans shall neither buy nor steal the state from them. Money has always carried the state for the republicans when they carried it at all. This year they haven't the money to buy votes, and the Australian ballot law would keep them from making wholesale purchases even if they had the means. You may put this down: The democrats will carry Indiana by fully 16,000. They will elect ten and possibly elevan They will elect ten and possibly eleven out of thirteen Congressmen, and they will have a majority on joint ballot in the legisla-ture to re-elect Senator Turpic of at least twenty-five. The people's party vote will not will burt us any more than the prohibition vote Sens will hart the republicans."

THE PROPLE'S AND PROHIBITION PARTIES. The people's party's strength and enthusiasm in Indiana are both on the wane. There have been internal dissensions and a lack of organifunds to carry on the campaign. Farmer Templeton, the candidate for governor, has made

Francisco districts are all De Young men, and
the non-partisans are all pledged against him.
Therefore if the local victory in this city goes to
pleton, the candidate for governor, has made most every county in the state. He claims cessor will be very small; if the non-partisan at he and the Weaver electors will get from ticket is defeated De Young will have a fair field, with a decided lead, provided, of ate reduced one-half would be much nearer course, that the legislature is republican. that he and the Weaver electors will get from 40,000 to 50,000 votes in Indiana. That estimate reduced one-half would be much nearer the mark. The earnest effort made by both have shown a disposition to wander into the populists' fold has been effective. The people's party will probably poll 20,000 votes in Indiana it may reach 25,000 and of these

The prohibition vote will likely reach 15,000 The prohibition vote will likely reach 15,000, done with impunity by citizens who seek pobut it is not expected to exceed this. This litical preferment. At least they do not often would be a gain of less than 3,000 over the vote get the preferment if they are found out. of 1889, and the increase will largely come from the republican side of the fence, as ultra temperance men belonging to the latter party are by no means satisfied with the refusal or at least failure of the party to make some declaration. Congressman Caminetti's fight against another republican candidate named Davis in the second district remains in about the same condition as reported ten days ago.

In the third district—always strongly republicant candidate named Davis in the second district—always strongly republicant candidate named Davis in the present target results of the party are found to the party are f least failure of the party to uske some declara-tion in its party platform in favor of the regu-lation of the liquor traffic. For the first time in a quarter of a century the republican plat-form has been significantly silent on the tem-perance question. One thing can be said for the prohibitionists: They are steadfast and form in line. They refuse to listen to didates in the fourth district, now represented

the prohibition ticket from their names down to that of the candiagte for township assessor. There is no good reason to believe

Four years ago, when Harrison carried the state by 2,300, the aggregate republican majority in the congressional districts was 4,400. In 1890, when the democrats carried the state by 19,000, the majority for their Congressmen in the various districts was over 24,000. Taking the election of 1890 as a basis the democrats could count on eleven out of thirteen Congressmen. Based on the result in 1888 they could only count on ten. In the coming election two districts, the sixth, represented by H. U. Johnson of Richmond, and the ninth, represented by Daniel Waugh of Tipton, both of whom are candidates for re-election, will undoubtedly go republican. The republicans ho to carry three or four other districts. In the first (the late Gov. Hovey's district) Major Turneham, the republican candidate, will probably defeat A. U. Taylor, who beat Judge Parrett, the present incumbent, for the nomination. Jaon B. Brown (democrat) will be returned in the third, and "Objector" W. S. Holman in the fourth. In the fifth the republicans are making a desparate fight against Congressman Cooper on account of his prosecution of Pension Com missioner Raum, with a fair chance of success In the seventh (the Indianapolis district) Mr. Bynum is almost certain to be re-elected, but by will probably get through. In the tenth the member, and in the eleventh there is a por sibility of the same kind. A conservative estimate gives the republicans four and probably five members from Indiana in the next Congress, but there is little chance for an

THE FEELING ABOUT OTHER STATES. It is a curious feature of the campaign here that while the republicans are not strikingly confident of carrying their own state, and cer tainly not disposed to bet on such a result, they have every confidence that Harrison will carry New York and be elected. An indication of this is a bet posted in a public place by a repubcan, who explained that he only bet to win, and not in accordance with his personal prefer His offer is to bet \$1,500 or any part of i that Harrison will carry New York and be elected. Accompanying this was another offer from the same man to bet any amount of money up to \$1,500 at odds of \$25 to \$20 tha Cleveland will carry Indiana. The republican managers here profess to believe that Harrison will certainly carry New York, and probably Connecticut, New Jersey and West Virginia

Indeed, they place much reliance on the last There is a great deal of apprehension about the result in Illinois, however, and the reports that come from there are not at all reassuring. The enormous increase of 88,000 votes in the registration in Chicago has caused much alarm. Added to this, it is generally believed that Altgeld (dem.) is making a stronger race for governor than "Private Joe" Fifer, and it is feared that he will carry with him many former German republican voters for the democratic national ticket. Among Indiana republican leaders the feeling is general that Altgeld will give Fifer a very close race for the governorship, even if he does not defeat him. much more uncertain than it has ever been

ceded it in Indiana that it is difficult to arrive at conclusions. From the best information ob tainable from all sides, and from such facts as are really known, my honest impre the state will go democratic at the election next | Russell ordered an investigation and the ex-

### CALIFORNIA.

andence of The Evening Star. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28, 1892. The interest of Californians is not perceptibly increasing in the presidential campaign as it draws to a close. Considering the dry nature of the subject the tariff is discussed with spirit, but otherwise everything that re-"Harrison will carry Indiana by a lates to the success of Mr. Harrison or Mr. greater plurality than he did in 1888," he said. Cleveland is done in a perfunctory way that is in great contrast to the methods employed in Matthews has revived the old charges, and the plurality at not less than 7,000. This is not some of the political campaigns of the past. There are no big parades, no noisy brass bands, no monster meetings and but precious little discussion of the heated exclamatory order that results in the selection of a third person is teaching Massachusetts politicians that they have never yet learned the art of getting out the states. Perhaps the republicans to the landslide two years are the more crathetic of the landslide two years. democrats have assumed an unusually lofty and dignified style that doesn't get down to the ports very well with a party devoted to reform editors, politicians and others who are com-pelled to give some of their attention to the subject it may be said that their composite The state is more uncertain than it has been before in twenty years. It may go for Cleveland—wouldn't be surprised if it did—but the probability is that it will remain in the re-publican line for Harrison.

'FRISCO'S MUNICIPAL FIGHT. In San Francisco political interest centers in the municipal tickets—there are half a dozen in the field-and the average man here will say that he cares a whole lot more about who is to be supervisor from the fifth ward than he do out the presidency. The reason of this is that San Francisco has not yet recovered from the style of bossism that was introduced some years ago by "Chris" Buckley, "the blind white devil," who ruled San Francisco politics for a decade and made himself a millionaire under a corrupt a system as Tweed's. About a year ago Buckley was forced to absent himself from the He went to Europe by way of Canada and has not yet deemed it prudent to return picking for the political plunderer, and there are other local bosses who are ambitious to His successors call themselves republi

weave for themselves a mantle like the fallen cans. They were supposed to be not so mag-nificently capable of their work as the fugitive statesman who schooled them, but in this cam-paign they are proving that San Francisco is not out of danger because Buckley is across the seas. No such colonizing and register stuffing were ever before attempted, and this is why the average citizen's attention is turned from the White House away off on the Atlantic seaboard to the city treasury of San Francisco out here

This state of affairs has resulted in a nonpartisan municipal ticket that has every prospect of being successful. It finds sympathetic support from all over the state because it ines many members of the next legislature gation from the metropolis always rules the "hauls of legislation" at Sacramento. The country member from the foothills cannot get a passed without bargaining with "the gang from the bay," which in return is usually permitted to name United States Senators and have its own fight also has an element of more local interest because the result have a deal to do with determining who Senator Feiton's successor shall be. The candidates are M. H. De Young, ex-Gov. Perkins and Senator Felton himself. The rural member caucus. The republican candidates in the San Francisco districts are all De Young men, and an active and stirring canvass having spoken in | of going to Washington as Senator Felton's suc-

Congressman Geary's chances for re-election in the first district have been improving during the past week. His opponent is E. W. Davis of about 60 per cent will be those of former demo-crats. The republicans place much hope on of Chinese among his grape vines. This is the unpardonable sin in California, and it is not

FROM OCEANTOOCEAN any propositions to trade off any of their candidates or to fuse on local issues. They are for Bidwell and Cranfell and for every man on though Maguire is called an orator by his admirers. He likes to make speeches as well as John L. Sullivan, but it takes him longer to say as much. Alexander is also very weak timber candidate for any office on either the people's party or prohibition ticket in Indiana will be elected next Tuesday.

There is no good reason to beneve that any candidate for any office on either the people's for a Congressman. They are contesting a nominally democratic stronghold, but one which has frequently returned a republican

In the fifth district Congressman E. P. is trying to keep his small republican majority and the chances are in his favor. His oppo-In the fifth district Congressman E. F. Loud and the chances are in his favor. His opponent is J. W. Ryland, a young man from San Jose, who is being pushed as "an educated gentleman who comes from a good family."

In the sixth district there is a good, lively scrimmage, with the people's party on top. Their candidate is Marion Cannon, a farmer of good ability, who has been the leader of the populists in this state. His opponent is Henry Lindley, a corporation lawyer, but Cannon was indorsed by the democrats because they had no hope with any candidate of their own, and his

election is considered certain.

The new seventh district is the scene of battle etween Congressman W. W. Bowers, who is anxious to succeed himself, and Olin Welborn, who represented the sixth Texas district from as a strong tariff reformer, but his contest for The republicans count upon a majority of over 800, although the democrats claim Welborn will

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION. Max Popper, chairman of the democratic state central committee, says: "If Weaver receives as many votes as I think he will-between 20,000 and 30,000 votes and that vote consists of a majority of republicans, as I think it will, we have a fair chance of carrying alifornia for Cleveland this year. "It is my opinion that the first, fourth and seventh congressional districts are certain to go democratic. I believe we can also claim the second district and there is every prospect that the populists and democrats will elect Cannon

THE OLD BAY STATE.

The Mckinley Bill and Mckinley's Cous Issues in the Campaign.

rrespondence of The Evening Star.
Boston, Nov. 2, 1892. "Not only the McKinley bill, but McKinley's cousin is an issue in the Massachusetts campaign," said a bright young democrat the other day, and he put the case well. The fact is that Wm. M. Osborne of the Boston police commis sion, who has been the chief bone of contention between Gov. Russell and his council, is a cousin of Gov. McKinley and was "raised" with him in Ohio. It is at his elegant house that the

tariff statesman stops whenever he visits Boston. Washington people will readily understand the status of the Boston police commission, be-cause they know all about an administration by ston pelice commission was created by a re who feared that the city of culture was becoming too corrupt to be trusted with the full responsibilities of self-government. It was designed to superintend the entire police service of the city, and especially to see that the sumptuary laws on the statute books were 151.16; amount available for fiscal year 1892, enforced. All the liquor licenses in the city are granted by the police commission, and this part of the work comes under the direct administration of Mr. Osborne. As the number of licenses is limited, he wields a mighty influence.

He is in effect a czar, who holds Boston's law
and order in his hand without being answerable to any authority in Boston, not even to
the people whose liberties and beverages he
touches so closely. POLICE COMMISSIONER OSEORNE.

One of the first things Mayor Matthews did, when he came into power, was to prefer charges against Police Commissioner Osborne. Gov. ecutive council acquitted the commissioner, with the single democratic member dissenting. Gov. Russell, however, in face of his council's vindication, ordered Mr. Osborne's removal, and appointed Mr. Stone his successor. This ent the council would not approve nd so Mr. Osborne's official life continues His term soon expires by limitation, and if Gov. Russell is re-elected he will not be rewhat makes Gov. McKinley's cousin an issue preciates the situation, and is in daily consulta-tion at the republican headquarters. It is charged that he has promised to throw the liquor and himself. He certainly holds a place in the public eye second to no congressional candidate.

The unusual closeness of the contest this year the voting lists last year than there were votes cast for both party candidates. To be sure that was an "off year" politically, but even in 1888 Massachusetts did not poll anywhere near as many votes as other states of about the same population. Compare it with Indiana, for exof electoral votes. Massachusetts' combined vote for Harrison and Cleveland was only 335,-000, while Indiana cast 263,000 for Harrison and 524,000 votes. Iowa, with two less electoral votes than Massachusetts, polled 390,000 in 1888, and Missouri, with two more, rolled up 97,000 for the two big parties.

To be sure Massachusetts has some 60,000 superfluous women, who count in the census, but not at the polls, but that won't explain so

great a delinquency. Massachusetts must "go west" to learn real practical polities. ANALYZING THE LARGE REGISTRATION. They are trying to learn this year. The poll tax has been abolished as a prerequisite for voting, so that all a would-be voter need to do was to register. There never was such a registration known in the state. Boston alone added 15,500 names to its voting lists, and if the same average were carried out all over the state it would mean nearly 100,000 recruits to the vot-

ing strength of the old commonwealth.

It becomes a most interesting matter to know how this additional registration is divided between the parties. Naturally, both claim to have the best of it and will continue to do so antil they are forced to revise their figures in the cold gray light of the morning after elec-tion. At the first blush it would seem that the democrats would prefit most by the new regis-tration. It must be remembered, however, that the democrats have been stimulated to do their best work for several years and there has never been a time when a man who was willing to vote their ticket need find a \$2 poll tax an insuperable barrier in his path to the ballot box. There were plenty of philanthropists ready to pay it for him. There have been, however, very many young men born in this coun-try who were too indifferent to pay \$2 for the chance to vote in state contests and too proud to allow any one else to pay it. for them. It is suspected that a good many of these young men will vote for Russell, but that a majority of them will vote the straight re-publican ticket. This view is borne out by the remarkably large registration in the strong republican wards of Boston. The same is true of the suburban cities, whose people are the busi-ness men and clerks of Boston, and are largely republican. There is certainly a very general fear among the democrats that the republicans have done as clever registration work as they have. The indications are that the republicans have somewhat the better of it.

Gov. Russell's fate will be decided in Boston He carried the city in 1888 by 9,453, in 1890 by 13,343, in 1891 by 13,558. Last year about 18 per cent of the vote of Boston was not cast in the state election. With the 15,500 increase registration the democrats, on the ratio that eld good last year, should have a plurality of 16,406. But a much heavier vote in proportion the registration will, of course, be cast. Conservative democrats say Russell will go out of Boston with 18,000 plurality; enthusiastic ones say 20,000 or even 25,000.

20,000 plurality, where, the democratic leaders ask, can the republican candidate get the votes ask. can the republican candidate get the votes to match him? The reports that are coming into democratic headquarters are at variance with the idea that Haile can get any such plurality outside of Boston. The republicans, on the other hand, not only claim a handsome plurality for Haile in the state, but hint that surprises are in store for Russell in Boston itself.

Beston is heavier. Boston is becoming more and more cosmo-politan. It is not true that ninety men out of one hundred are either Yankees or Irishmen. The old aristocratic North End, in whose his-toric spire Paul Revere hung his lantern, is now toric spire Paul Revere hung his lantern, is now occupied entirely by Italians, Portuguese and Russian Jews. There are 225,000 British-American residents of the state, some born in England and some in Canada, and of these 20,000 are voters. There are cities and towns composed aimost wholly of French Canadians. The Scandinavian vote is something not to be ignored. It is a curious old world antipathy between most of these nationalities and the Irish, and since all Irishmen are democrats these other adopted citizens have a leaning toward republicanism.

EFFORTS OF THE REPUBLICANS. The republicans are making an especial effort

is Abram C. Ratebesky, a bright young Jew-ish clothier; their sergeant-at-arms is Domi-nick Maggi, the political dictator of the Italian colony. Special rallies have been held in Fall River. Haverbill, Lowell, Lawrence and other places, where the subtleties of the McKinley issue have been exhibited in the soft patois of the French Canadian. "My congregation," said an Irish priest of a French Canadian flock with a smile, "are all republicans and will vote for Harrison because their Irish fellow Catho-lics will vote for Cleveland."

It is needless to state where the British-American voter stands nor why he stands there. By the way, Blaine's appeal to Irish prejudice against England as a reason why they should support the republican ticket came near creating a panic among that coterie of republican roters who were busy working up the British-American vote with the same arguments re-

rersed.

It is equally superfluous to state the natural political affinities of the Scandinavian. He is a republican by instinct. His acquaintance is eing cultivated by the republicater to educate him in the faith.

Of course Massachusetts has its naturaliza-tion scandals. Boston feels that it would be provincial, indeed, if its federal officers found ing to do at such a time as this. This week it is Arlington, the nearest neighbor of historic Lexington, which has been the scene of arrests. It is alleged that some democratic aspirants for citizenship erred in stating the number of years they had been in this country. CONCENTRATING FOR THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

The forces are concentrating for the final

vit and argument.
The chairmen of all the ward committees in Boston have been seen tonight, and they give the following figures on the gubernatorial contest: The democratic chairmen give Russell 48,143; Haile, 29,111. The republican chairmen give Russell 43,367; Haile, 34,465. The republican estimate of Russell's Publican estimate est

a 8.902: the democratic estimate, 19,032. DISTRICT SINKING FUND. Annual Report of the U.S. Treasurer as Its Condition

OW THE FUNDED DEBT HAS BEEN MANAGED DUBING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR-BONDS RE-DEEMED AND AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID-PRESENT OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS.

E. H. Nebeker, treasurer of the United States ury. The amount uninvested of the sinking cent loan at the close of the fiscal year 1891, together with the amount available for sinking funds from the appropriation for interest and sinking fund for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1892, is as follows: Sinking fund for old funded \$172,308.44. Total, \$253,459.60. Sinking fund for 3.65 per cent loan—Balance uninvested July 1, 1891, \$2,273.26; amount available for fiscal year 1892, \$260,015.63.

Total, 262,288,89. The bonds retired for account of the sinking fund for the old funded debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were: Permanent aprovement 6 per cent bonds, due July 1. 1891, \$78,200; permanent improvement 7 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1891, \$1,500. These bonds, aggregating \$79,700, were redeemed at their par value, leaving a balance of \$173,759.60

The bonds purchased and redeemed for account of the sinking fund for the 3.65 per cent loan during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and the rates paid therefor were fifty-1892, and the rates paid therefor were universal funding 3.65 per cent bonds at par and interest. \$27,100; permanent improvement 6 per cent bonds redeemed at par, \$208,250; the affair was one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated on the sick and feeble of a great permanent improvement 7 per cent bonds redeemed at par. \$26,800. These bonds, aggregating \$262,150, cost \$262,250.27, leaving balance of \$38.62 uninvested. ce of \$38.62 uninvested.

The amount available for the sinking fund ending June 30, 1892, was \$30,205. The balance uninvested at the close of the fiscal year 1891 was \$6.70, making a total of \$30,211.70 for in-

ates paid therefor Permanent improvement 6 per cent bonds redeemed at par .. . \$24,200 Permanent improvement 7 per cent bonds redeemed at par.... 6.000

These bonds, aggregating and costing \$30,200, leave a balance of \$11.70 uninvested.

The following is a statement of the funded debt of the District of Columbia and late corporations of Washington and Georgetown on the 1st of July, 1878, when the duties of the inking fund commissioners of the District were transferred to the treasurer of the United States, and on June 30, 1892: Outstanding July 1, 1878, \$22,106,650; issued, \$4.516,100; retired, \$7.489,350; outstanding June 30, 1892, \$19,133,-

To provide for the redemption of the bonds maturing in 1891 the treasurer issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of the act \$2,400,000 of 3.50 per cent bonds at a premium of 0.531 per cent, realizing the sum of \$2,412,-744, which was applied to their redemption, leaving bonds amounting to \$354,200 to be provided for by the sinking funds.

maturing in 1892 the treasurer has issued and sold \$400,000 of 3.50 per cent bonds at a premium of 1.291 per cent, realizing the sum of \$405,104, which, after being applied to their redemption, will leave \$478,300 to be absorbed by the sink-

of the District of Columbia of the amounts re-quired by the treasurer for the service of the sinking fund office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows: For interest and sinking fund on the funded indebtedness, exclusive of the water bonds, \$1,213,947.97; for current expenses of the sinking fund office, \$4,000; for interest and sinking fund on one-half of the amount appropriated to increase the water supply of Washington, D. C., \$83,333.89; for interest and sinking fund on one-half the cost of the forty-eight-inch

main and connections and 14th street main and connections, \$20,358.80.

The estimates for clerical services are the ame as last year and are but commensurate with the responsible and increasing duties of During the fiscal year 1890, for the first time

he payments for the relief of policemen exceeded the receipts, but the treasurer held at the close of the year for this fund: District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds. \$29,000: United States 4 per cent bonds, \$1,550, and cash, \$142.36. Since that time the monthly requisitions on the fund have steadily increased, resulting in a reduction of the securities in 1891 of \$3,350 and Unless some means are devised to increase

the income the whole fund will be exha

# TO UTILIZE GARBAGE.

Company Makes a Proposition in Regard to the Matter. At the morning session of the board today

the Commissioners heard the proposition of the Simonin Company to treat the garbage of the city. Messrs. J. R. Littell and H. Page Guyton epresented the company.

Mr. Guyton explained in detail the process It was, he said, the only one that did not emit

RAISED A STORM AT LAST.

The Alleged Rainmakers Bring Down Torrent of Indignation

CITIZENS OF EVERY CLASS FEEL OUTRAGED A THE DETONATIONS MADE LAST NIGHT-THE PUPERIMENTERS FIRED FROM THE GOVERN WENT RESERVATION BY GEN. SCHOPIELD.

If storms and precipitation are the articles which the gentlemen engaged in the "rainmaking business" over at Fort Myer are after, let them be satisfied, for both have come. The nighty bombardment has caused a storm of inlignation in the usually peaceful bosoms of the citizens of Washington, so that it looks as though there was danger of a march upon the rainmakers' camp. The precipitation has taken the form of a shower of complaints and indignant letters, which have fallen on THE STAR office and the Agricultural Department.

LAST WIGHT'S BOWDARDWAY capped the climax, and especially in Georgetown was the shock of the explosions, which took place late in the night, startling and alarming. Even on Capitol Hill and in the suburbs of the city, however, the concussions and shocks could be plainly felt. The sudden awaking and terrible jar was especially disas-trous to the sick and feeble of the city, and this morning the doctors of the city were especialized indignant at what they term the "outrage."

The explosions are for the purpose of testing new explosives to be used in Texas in the "rain struggle. Friday night the democrats have a making" experiments. Just why, even if these monster rally in Boston, and the next night the republicans will fire their heaviest volleys of wit and argument.

The chairmen of all the ward committees in charges. THE RAINMAKERS PIRED.

As has been stated, the Agricultural Depart ment has received a large number of protesting letters and the Secretary this afternoon held a consultation with Gen. Dyrenforth. which would undoubtedly have resulted in the cessing of the night firing if not of the whole business. Gen. Schofield, however, took the matter out of the department's hands this morning and issued an order to Col. Guy Henry at Fort Myer, directing him to forbid the rainmakers to conductany further experiments with explosives on the militar

COL. HENRY'S COMPLAINT. Col. Henry called at the War Department this morning and informed Gen. Schofield of E. H. Nebeker, treasurer of the United States and ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, today submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasurer of the Treasurer of the United States in the operations of the boling explosions and the boling explosions are source of annovance to the people of that post, but that complaints were received all during the night the operations of the bomb exploders last fund for the old funded debt and the 3.65 per Georgetown imploring the commander to stop the experiments. Some of these appeals were of the most urgent nature, coming from physi cians and from households where there were sick people and invalids who were seriously and cases dangerously affected by the detonations. One of the explosions broke a gas globe in Col. Henry's apartments, and the fragments

fell upon Mrs. Henry, who was reading at a table, giving her a severe fright.

Gen. Schofield acted promptly and the bomb bursters will be fired incontinently from the

GEN. BOYNTON'S PROTEST. Dozens of people have written or called at THE STAR office today to protest against any further sleep-destroying bombs. One of the best known of Washington newspaper men, Gen. H. V. Boynton, makes this

vigorous protest:
"Having a very sick brother to think about my attention was most pointedly called to the tremendous explosions at Fort Myer, lasting from 2 o'clock till near daylight this morniand being strong enough to shake houses as far

EFFECT ON THE AGED. A well-known city physician said today to a STAR reporter:

"Two old ladies, one over eighty years of age and bedridden, the other over seventy, who needs undisturbed sleep, were prostrated this The following statement shows the bonds re- houses by the explosions made by the experitired for account of this sinking fund during ments to produce rain last night. I am sure the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and the shock to the nerves and injury to health of the feeble and sick, living within jarring distance of these explosions, the experimenters would be or

A WEATHER BUREAU MAN KICKS. There is one well-known scientist over in the weather bureau who disapproves in the strongest manner of the whole subject. SEND THE BOMBS TO TEXAS.

Another well-known newspaper man, Mr. F. A. G. Handy, says: "We can water the parks and reservations without their assistance, and we prefer the re-freshment of sleep to that of showers artificially manufactured. Let the experimenters go to

Texas or some other hot region forthwith, and ANOTHER NEWSPAPER MAN ORIECTS.

Still another newspaper man writes: "From 2 o'clock until 5 the bombardment was almost continuous, and at each discharge the window of residences throughout the city were rattled and the houses themselves shaken to their very foundations. If these experiments must be made let the inventor and his followers go to ple will be undisturbed, but let us have pea OUTRAGES ON THE SICK.

An F street merchant writes a communication to the point. He says: "Explosions in the middle of the night, loud enough to shake the stars in their sockets, may be scientific, but they are outrages on the sick and weary, and make one wish the experimenters were already in Texas, or that other

A gentleman from the Capitol writes:

There inquired at several hospitals this morning and find that the heavy reports caused much loss of sleep, and in several instances se-

rious trouble was threatened. "Is it not time for THE STAR to turn its strongest search light in the direction of the rain-bomb fraud across the river?" he writes. "If 'Old Merlin,' who is engineering that particular piece of necromancy, was sincere in what he told your reporter yesterday why is it that he must choose the dead how or yight ages and the search of the search o ose the dead hour of night to set off his explosives? Would not the day time answer as well 'to determine their value?' No doubt nine tenths of the inhabitants of the nation's capi-tal were awakened between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, the nervous ones irritated and the sick injured by 'Old Merlin's' bombs. If the explosions would only bring rain the nuisance might not be complained of, but the only effect thus far observed is to apparently drive the rain away. It was raining quite briskly in Georgetown this morning at about 1:50, when the first bomb was fired, but after two or three nerve-destroying whang-bangs of the same sort the rain abruptly ceased. J. Pluvius will never, I fear, bestow his favors on any community, however drought-stricken,

which permits such monkey business (that's the

proper term) in its midst.

"In all soberness the recent repeated heavy explosions have demonstrated conclusively that concussion or sound waves will not produce concussion or sound waves will not produce rain. The weather maps for the past two or three days have shown the conditions over this region to be most favorable to a termination of the long and severe drought, and all the forecasts have been in disagreeable odors. In fact the garbage was never seen. After being conveyed to the plant it was dumped into pockets and loaded on the interior on cars and run into the exit was dumped into pockets and loaded on the interior on cars and run into the extractor, where the oils and fertilizers were brought out. The oil was used in the manufacture of candles and the fertilizer, of course, was sold. From this they derived in a large extent their revenue. He explained that after the garbage was doubtful that after the garbage was doubtful that the Commissioners could execute a contract to destroy the garbage. The contractor, he thought, owned the garbage and his contract was for five years. He understood that the National Sanitary Company was erecting a plant to treat the garbage and of course supposed it had entered into a satisfactory arrangement with the present contractor.

Will Filed.

An exemplified copy of the will of Annie E. Wells of Port Tobacco, Md., has been filed here. She leaves to her daughter, Harriet Jane, he effects in Maryland, real estate in square 878 and the remainder of her estate to her son, Elijah M. Wells.

Herreferd's Acid Phesphate.

Beware of Imitations.

A BREACH OF THE PEACE. An indignant gentleman from 11th stree

"By what authority do these people distur-

pseudo-scientists refrained from their experi-ments lest they should hasten her death. Has ments lest they should hasten her death. Has no other sick person any rights? There may have been others, whose illness was not necessarily mortal, to whom the shock of these explosions would be fatal. If a regular physician should certify that his patient died from the effects of such a shock to the nervous system would not an indictment for manslaughter hold

against the perpetrators?
"The suffering caused in a large city by such an outrage is beyond computation. A repeti-tion of it will bring concerted action by a num-ber of sufferers, who believe there is a legal means of protection against such assaulta."

WILL SUBSCRIBE TO PROSECUTE THEM. Mr. H. D. Seymour takes a business view

his indignation. He writes: "If there is any way by which the parties who tortured the citizens of Washington last night by the infernal bombardment at Fort Myer can be prosecuted I will subscribe \$100 toward a fund for that purpose."

LET THEM GO QUICKLY. Another gentleman, after denouncing the ombardment, writes

arid place. Let them go quickly, and I would the place might be as arid as—well, as is neces—cost \$200. E. G. Skinner, one sary to have them at, explosives and all."

from a medical standpoint. He writes: The street northwest; cost \$1,500. Jno. Cookse bombardment at Fort Myer last evening has five brick dwellings, from street northwest; cost \$15,000. caused no little discomfort to many residents of this city, and perhaps in some cases the results may go far beyond discomfort. Where population is centralized diseases nervous system are always to found in considerable number. shock resulting from such explosions as those of last night, felt as though they were in Washington, might result dangerously if not fatally to the sick whose life is hanging in the

We rope our street to prevent the rumbling of wagons in front of the dwelling where the doctor's patient is in a critical condition. Why, then, should this terrific atmospheric such close proximity to the houses and homes

of 250,000 people?
The United States has experimental grounds and "proving grounds removed from any center of population and to these points should the rainmaking experiments be relegated. They may do incalculable damage here."

DENOUNCES THEM AS A NUISANCE. A well-known government official denounces the nuisance vigorously and then says: "What does it matter if the people are divided on the question of eternal torment. If there is to be none we want none now that can be avoided, and if a wicked city must suffer eternally we want no samples in advance. Perhaps they think they are progressive, driving things. If so they have a very loose hold on the reins "If they are determined to raise thunder and make the night hideous, I, for one, suggest that they get farther away from the city, where people will appreciate their reign and then thunder away until the heavens happen to weep, while we grin over their departure."

WILL GET NO MORE APPROPRIATIONS. Another newspaper man, Mr. Clus Crom-

well, has this to say: "Whether the dynamite fiends of the Dyrer forth outfit brought about this morning's forth outht brought about this morning's showers or not they certainly succeeded in raising a storm of indignation in my neighbor-hood at least. My house shivered and shook like a North Carolina Congressman whose quinine supply has run out, and the windows rattled like castinets. That scientists—heaven save the mark!—with new 'discoveries' are like boys with new drums rageous performances of the early morning citizens by the infernal sleep-destroying and temper-irritating racket there is no way of even approximating the injury done to the sick.

"Notwithstanding the fact that a prophet has no standing in his own country. I venture the prediction that the rosellite explosions blew all the chances for a 'rainmaking' clause in the next appropriation bill higher than Mr. Gilderoy's apocryphal kite."

A LADY'S PLAINT. A lady writes in a melancholy strain:

"It is bad enough to live in a neighborhood where your neighbors saw wood 'at 5 o'clock in the morning, where every little barking dog sets up a howl and all your neighbors chickens begin crowing, but to have your house shaken from its foundation from midnight until sunup is beyond endurance. I expected all those long resting at Oak Hill to wake up this morning, but I beg you, dear STAR, put a stop to this booming and let us trust to the 'old weather man,' whosends us gentle showers, and without so much racket."

A LIVELY GROWL. A citizen who signs himself "Old Growler" writes as follows:

"Can it not be suggested in the columns of your good paper that this midnight cannonade at the expense of Uncle Sam be arranged to take place in the daytime? Or if it must of necessity happen at night would it not be proper to suggest to Uncle Jerry that the hour of these artificial thunder showers be inserted in the daily weather map, in order that nervous people may be prepared, and not jump out of bed at 3 a.m. and seek their life insurance policies in the fear of momentary destruction. The pleasure of this parting salute to the young men who retire at this hour cannot offset the serious inconvenience of broken rost suffered by those of venience of broken rest suffered by those of

CIVILIZED COMMUNITIES SHOULD BE EXEMPT Arthur Dunn, the newspaper correspondent, writes: "If these persons are granted the liberty of performing their pranks on the barren plains of Texas and South Dakota (at government expense) surely civilized commun

should be exempt. These letters quoted above are only the merest sample of the missives which an indig-nant people have showered on The Star today.

PROF. HAZEN'S OBSERVATIONS. There is a rainmaking side to the question. An official connected with the experiments gave a STAR reporter today a statement of his personal observations of the results of the bombardment last night. He says that the a lively shower of rain. At 2:41 another ex plosion occurred and rain followed within two minutes. No rain followed the explosion of 2:53, but the clouds broke away and the sky cleared. At 3:06 rain followed the explosion

explosion at 3:44. He thinks that the experimenters succeeded in causing rain by the explosions but he says it is not possible to demonstrate the actual effect of the explosions upon the atmos-

within eight minutes. No rain occurred after

artificial means. A WASTE OF MONEY AND TIME. Mai. Dunwoody of the weather bureau holds an entirely opposite opinion. He thinks that the rain had no possible connection with the explosions. It was raining at the time over an area of territory 2,000 miles long and 500 miles wide; rain had been forecast for this section, and what little precipitation there was came naturally and not by artificial means. Maj. Dunwoody is of the opinion that the experi ments will result only in a waste of money and

In closing the question it may be well as showing the awful effects of last night's bombardment to quote a contribution received from Louis I. Korn:

> I hear, with fright, The livelong night, Thee! Rossellite! "On sleep a blight, Thou throw'st at night,
> My head is light,
> And I'm a sight.
> Oh, Rossellite!
> Oh, Mellinite! Of noise we've quite Enough at night; So Mellinite And Rossellite: I say, contrite: Shut up tonight.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

NEEDS OF MOUNT PLRASANT. This morning the committee representing the rest of a quarter of a million fellow citizens?

The rest of a quarter of a million fellow citizens?

The Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association called upon the Commissioners and laid before them the reports of subcommittees in which the needs of that section were fully set forth.

As the Commissioners have already sent

As the Commissioners have already sent their estimates for the support of the govern-ment to the treasury it is impossible to insert any of the recommendations. The Commi ers, however, promised to forward the reports to Congress.

A BUILDING DECISION. An interesting point was settled by the Commissioners today. Recently an application was made for a permit to build a house on Brown street, Georgetown, between Valley and High

the permit was refused, as it was thought the case came within the meaning of the law which prohibited the erection of a dwelling ny alley less than 40 feet wide.

While the Commissioners made no decision as to whether or not the law applied to the case in

question, they agreed to issue the permit, pro-vided the house was built five feet three inches back. This distance, together with a similar space on the other side, would make the street orty feet wide. BUILDING PERMITS Building permits were issued today to the following: Geo. S. Cooper, six brick dwellings, from 633 to 643 4th street northeast; cost "They say they are about to go away to some | \$20,000. J. H. Lewis, one brick private stable,

cost \$200. E. G. Skinner, one brick private stable in rear 1246 I street northe MIGHT RESULT FATALLY TO THE SICK.

Mr. Cooper McGinn looks at the question

Mr. Cooper McGinn looks at the question

Mr. Cooper McGinn looks at the district of the sick warehouse, rear 442 N MISCELLANEOUS

Upon the recommendation of Maj. Moore the Commissioners have appointed Wm. H. Harrison a private of class 1 and promoted Private W. R. Cook to class 2.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk of the court to the following: George Smith of Omaha, Neb., and Virginia A. Hogue of Napoleon, Ohio; John B. Hale and Mary B. Woodville, both of Culpeper, Va.; W. A. Stete and Sarah C. Dottson; Samuel A. McNeely and Bridget A. Kyne; John Ruffin and Annie Anderson; Henry Thompson and Caroline Parker; Joseph Harris and Matilda Sims; Conrad Brunke of Lancaster, Neb., and Theres Sholer W. H. Johnson of Green county, Va., and Mar-C. Howell of Nortonsville, Va.; Richard V. Oulahan and Annie McGowan: Lewis A. Hartzell and Mollie Boyd; Louis W. Simons and Lizzie E. Widmyer; Wm. S. Parker and Katie A. Rup-

Real Estate Matters

John A. Carr has purchased for \$5,090 of G. W. Fowler et al. lot 12, block 3, and 8, block 2, West Brookland, and lots 5 and 2, West Brook James T. Wormley has bought of Anna M.

Cole and W. H. A. Wormley for \$6,250 each sub 19, square 199, 26% by 100 feet, on 15th between I and K streets northwest. Patrick Dugan has purchased of W. A. East-erday for \$6,000 and sold to Thos. Hyde for \$7,000 part 30, old Georgetown, 30 by 110 feet, on Market and Bridge streets.
A. E. Acker has bought for \$5,150 of Jame Ray sub B, square 398, 20 by 96 feet, on O be-tween 8th and 9th streets northwest.

Guilty and Innocent. In the Criminal Court this morning Charles Scott and Albert Bush were tried for larceny the person (a watch from George Halsten) in Lincoln Park on July 9 and the forme was convicted and the latter acquitted.

Improved Order of Red Men. The great chiefs of the Great Council of the District of Columbia, I. O. R. M., visited Seneca Tribe, No. 11, at St. George's Hall, 510 11th street northwest, Tuesday night, being the first of this series of visitations to the different

tribes in the District. After the usual introluctory features the exemplification of the unwritten work was proceeded with, followed by the reports of the different chiefs, which showed the tribe to be in a prosperous financial condi-tion. Short addresses were made during the evening by Past Great Sachems James nt, Harris Willson and other the Great Council and of Seneca Tribe, and also by S. G. King of Chesapeake Tribe of controls three national banks in Idalio and is in Maryland. The order of Red Men in the United active business. In refering to the political States is now in a flourishing condition, and its membership in the past ten years has increased from 40,000 to 130,000 members. The order is beneficial, and has expended during the past ing to vote the republican ticket because he re-year for relief of members \$248.547.21; relief of garded protection as essential to our business widows and orphans, \$6,457.70; burial of the dead members, \$59,984.92.

THE PERPLEXING SITUATION.

Political Prophets Are Puzzled—Mr. Cleve-land Confident—Republican Claims.

The democrats derive great satisfaction from the fact that the odds in betting are in favor of Cleveland in New York. The fact that these odds do not extend to the general result is puzzling to them. Republicans are troubled about this betting, but it is hard to find any democrat or republican who will not declare that his candidate has the best of it. At bottom the situation is the most perplexing to political prophets. The general, expectation here may be counted as probably more favorable to Cleveland than Harrison, but very few have enough confidence in their own judgment of the situation to put up money on it

AN EXPLANATION OF THE BETTING The republican explanation of the odds for Cleveland on New York is that the democratic managers, seeing that they could not rely or Tammany to do any "fine work" for Cleveland on account of their love of him, decided upon a plan to get Tammany and the gamblers inancially interested in Cleveland's To accomplish this, it is asserted a betting fund was raised by the democratic managers and placed in the hands of influential democrats and gamblers whose lead would be apt to be and gamblers whose lead would be apt to be followed, with instructions to give odds on Cleveland's carrying New York. The purpose of this is stated to be to lead a great many workers to put up their money on Cleveland with the idea that it is a sure tip. With their bets on that side they may be relied upon to do more fine work to save their money than they would do for Cleveland under other circus

MR. CLEVELAND CONFIDENT. A gentleman who has recently talked with

Cleveland, Whitney, Brice and Gorman on the political situation says that he never saw men appear more confident than they do of democratic success. Mr. Cleveland, he says, expressed the opinion that the democrats could not be beaten in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and West Virginia, where the republicans are making special efforts, and said that his information was that the democrats would carry Indiana by not less than 8,000 REPUBLICANS FEEL SURE OF MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA.

A letter received from Senator Stockbridge states that the republicans are sure of the Michigan legislature and that Cleveland will not have more than three electoral votes in

A letter from Minnesota states that the re-publicans will carry that state and will elect all out one of the Congressmen. COMMANDER EVANS' NEW DUTIES.

He Will Succeed Commander Coffin on the Light House Board. Commander Robley Evans, recently detached from the cruiser Yorktown, will succeed Commander George W. Coffin as naval secretary of

the light house board. Commander Coffin during his tenure of office has made a great many friends and has endeared himself to every one having business with the light house board. As Commander Coffin's shore duty time has almost expired he will

probably be sent to sea.

Commander Evans is now in Washington and will assume the duties of the office at the expiration of his leave of absence. He will be remembered as the officer who carried the Yorktown to Chile during the late disturbances there. While the Yorktown lay at anchor in th harbor of Valparaiso the crew were threatened with indignities by the Chileans, whereupon Commander Evans sent word to the comm ant of the port that if his crew were molested while away in small boats or otherwise he would promptly open fire on the town with the Yorktown's guns. Thereafter a lamb-like peace

Dr. Townshend Better. Dr. Townshend continues a very sick man, but has rested easily since yesterday and this afternoon was thought to be a trifle better.

Many Aliases. In the Criminal Court, Justice Cox, today a plea of guilty was entered by Harry Thomas, alias Hunt, alias Wilson, alias Barker, indicted

Will Vote for Harrison This Time. Mr. J. P. Vollmer, the largest taxpayer in the state of Idaho and a life-long d situation he declared that Idaho was mfe for prosperity and our present banking system best we have ever had.

for housebreaking (store of John H. Crump)

The 24th New Issue of Stock—First Payment November, 1892.

SHARES, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

# **EQUITABLE**

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE: EQUITABLE BUILDING, 1003 F STREET.

# Assets, \$1,397,859.48.

The following is from the last statement, showing the increase and volume of the business transacted, and what has been accomplished by the members with the advantages and opportunities afforded them in this Association :

| \$8,110,056.14 |
|----------------|
| 1,173,784.31   |
| 97,815.36      |
| 4,960,100.00   |
| 3,742,588.00   |
| 1,217,512.00   |
| 3,752,001.80   |
| 2,545,079.80   |
| 1,206,922.00   |
| 377,675.99     |
| 186,738.51     |
| 190,937.48     |
|                |

Withdrawal Value of Shares in Each Issue.

| Third issue                              |          |
|--|----------|
| Fourth issue                             |          |
| Fifth issue                              | . 129 40 |
| Sixth issue 318 15 Eighteenth issue      |          |
| Seventh issue                            |          |
|  | . 78 62  |
| Eighth issue 278 00 Twentieth issue      | . 62 30  |
| Ninth issue, 258 37 Twenty-first issue,  |          |
| Tenth issue 239 05 Twenty-second issue   |          |
| Eleventh issue 220 02 Twenty-third issue |          |
| Twelfth issue 201 30                     |          |
| Total Active Shares 14,868               | 8        |
| Present assets \$1,397,8                 | 59 48    |

Maximum yearly increase..... Minimum yearly increase...... 36,145 44

Increase past year ...... 125,548 47

Average yearly increase...... 107,527 66 The Object of the Association First-SAVING: To make regular monthly savings on shares of fixed amounts and realize a fair and substantial profit.

Second-LOANING: To purchase, pay for, and acquire homes and other property by obtaining advances from the Association at reasonable rates of interest, to be paid in monthly instalments with the privilege of settling all or any portion of the advance when desired.

24th Issue of Stock Open for Subscription.

THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Pres. BENJ. F. FULLER,

A. J. SCHAFHIRT, Vice Pres. G. W. CASILEAR, 2d Vice Pres DIRECTORS: LAWRENCE GARDNER, H. H. TWOMBLY, FRED W. PRATT,

MARCUS BAKER, JOHN W. SCHARFER M. C. BARNARD, Attorney

OFFICE HOURS; Q A. M. to 4.30 P. M.

GEO. W. FISHER

POR PAMPHLETS, explaining the object and advantages of the Associator additional information apply to